Euphorbia pallens Dillw., the correct name for Euphorbia articulata Dennst., the sea-shore species from India

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Abstract

The name Euphorbia articulata Dennst., as applied to the species occurring in the Malabar coast of Peninsular India, but distinct from E. atoto Forst. f. is a later homonym and illegitimate. When E. halophila Miquel is treated as conspecific to E. articulata Dennst., the correct name of the species is E. pallens Dillw.

INTRODUCTION

Boissier (1862), in his monographic treatment of Euphorbia L., considered E. atoto Forst. f. (1786) and E. halophila Miquel (1852) as two distinct and geographically distant species under the subsect. Sclerophylleae. Apparently, the latter is different from the former in having the smaller stature, many smaller bracts, and globose seeds. But, Hooker (1887) regarded E. halophila to be conspecific with E. atoto, which was accepted and followed by the subsequent workers of the flora of southern India (Rama Rao, 1914; Cooke, 1906; Gamble, 1925; Sharma et al., 1984; Nicolson et al., 1988).

Recently, Binojkumar and Balakrishnan (1993) segregated the Indian coastal element on account of its stems not tapered towards the apex, leaves obtuse, stipules broad and fimbriate, and cyathia in fascicles in contrast to E. atoto Forst. f. as E. articulata Dennst. (1818) instead of treating as E. halophila on the basis of rule of priority of ICBN. They concurred with Boissier and Hooker in considering E. halophila Miquel to be conspecific with E. articulata Dennst. But, they are obviously unaware of the fact that E. articulata Dennst. (1818) is a later homonym (Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiana Fr. 480. 1775). Indeed, Boissier (1862) cited three different Euphorbia articulata: (i) E. articulata Lam. (1788), (ii) E. articulata Andersson (1854) and (iii) Dennstedt's name which was mentioned in synonymy under E. halophila. Dillwyn's nomen novum was perhaps deliberate since Dennstedt's E. articulata is a later homonym. It is to be noted here that Mabberley (1977), while reviewing the validly published names provided by Dillwyn and Dennstedt, treated E. pallens Dillw. (Mabberley, 1.c.531) and E. articulata Dennst. (Mabberley, 1.c. 539) as E. atoto Forst. f. Since both these

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names are homotypic (based on Rheede's Hort. Malab. 10: t. 58. 1690) and considered to be different from *E. atoto* Forst. f. (Prodr. 36. no. 207. 1786), the next available name for this taxon is *E. halophila* Miquel (1852) as accepted by Boissier. However, Dillwyn's work (1839) though inscribed as 'Not published' in the title page (i.e., not passed through a publisher), was accessible to many a botanist working on the flora of India (e.g., Elliot, Fl. Andhrica: 84. 1859; Boissier, 1.c.; Hooker, 1.c.). Now, after Mabberley's (1977) report of Dillwyn's (1839) names as effectively and validly published, the correct name of the present species is *Euphorbia pallens* Dillw.

Euphorbia pallens Dillw., Review Hort. Malab. 55. 1839.

Type: Rheede, Hort. Malab. 10: t. 58. 1690.

E. articulata Dennst., Schluessel. Hort. Malab. 37. 1818, non Aublet (1775), nec Lam. (1788), nec Andersson (1854); Binoj. & Balakr., Rheedea 3: 113, 1993.

Type: Rheede, Hort. Malab. 10: t. 58. 1690 (Iconotype).

E. halophila Miquel, Anal. Bot. Ind. 3: 16. 1852; Boiss. in DC., Prodr. 15(2): 13. 1862.

Type: Malabar, Mahe et Telischerry, J.F. Metz in Herb. Hohenacker 725 (K.- holotype, n.v.).

E. atoto sensu auctt., non G. Forster: Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 5: 248. 1887 p.p.; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 2: 572. 1906; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 2: 1275. 1925; Sharma et al., Fl. Karnataka 249. 1984; Nicolson et al., Intepr. Hort. Malab. 109. 1988.

Note: Binojkumar and Balakrishnan (1993) specified the distribution of the species as also in Orissa (East coast of India) without citing a specimen or reference. Besides, they mentioned the type of E. halophila Miquel to be "Hohenacker 725." It is misleading since Boissier (1.c.13) cited the specimen as that of Metz. J.F. Metz (1819-1886) of Basel Mission (Switzerland) collected plant specimens from South Kanara (Mangalore), Coorg (Mercara) and Nilgiris (Ooty) (Hooker & Thomson, 1855: 127) for R.F. Hohenacker (1789-1874), supposedly as vouchers for van Rheede's Hortus Malabaricus though he actually collected them in the above-mentioned localities. Furthermore, Burkill (1965: 53) stated that some authors quote these specimens as Hohenacker's for he was only an intermediary. However, it is to be ascertained whether the 725 was a number assigned by Metz or inserted by Hohenacker.

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